

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	035 Iraqw	035 Iraqw	035 Iraqw
035	01 p	16 s <sup>33</sup>	52 iota
035	02 b	17 s-long	53 e-long <sup>38</sup>
035	03 b-implosive <sup>01 30 31</sup> (limited) [p-implosive] <sup>60</sup>	18 s-hacek <sup>33 34</sup>	54 epsilon <sup>39</sup>
		19 x	55 schwa <sup>40</sup>
035	04 t [t-aspirated] <sup>61</sup> (free) [t-dental] <sup>62</sup> (free)	20 x-labialized <sup>32</sup>	56 a <sup>08 09</sup>
		21 pharyngeal-voiceless	57 u-long <sup>41</sup>
		22 pharyngeal-voice <sup>04 35</sup>	58 upsilon
035	05 d	23 m	59 o-long <sup>42</sup>
035	06 d-implosive <sup>01 30 31</sup> (limited)	24 n	60 o-open
035	07 k	25 eng <sup>36</sup>	61 alpha-unrounded-long <sup>10 43</sup>
035	08 k-labialized <sup>32</sup>	26 eng-labialized <sup>06 32</sup>	62 yod
035	09 g	27 l <sup>05</sup>	63 w
035	10 g-labialized <sup>32</sup>	28 l-fricative	64 o-dot <sup>11 44</sup> (limited)
035	11 q [q-aspirated] <sup>61</sup> (free)	29 r <sup>05</sup>	
		30 glottal stop <sup>07 37</sup>	
035	12 q-labialized <sup>32</sup>	31 h	
035	13 t/s-ejective <sup>02 03</sup>		81 high <sup>13</sup>
035	14 t/l-fricative-ejective <sup>03</sup>		82 low <sup>13</sup>
035	15 f	51 i-long	83 falling
035	\$a Iraqw \$d Cushitic \$e N Tanzania (Northern Province) \$f 111,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen\$g Jim Lorentz (review) \$g John Crothers (editor)		
035	\$a Whiteley, W. H. \$b 1958 \$c A Short Description of Item Categories in Iraqw \$g Kampala: East African Institute of Social Research \$q informants \$r unknown		
035	\$a ACCENT \$A The tones of Iraqw seem to form a tonal accent system. A word is either unaccented (all tones low) or has an accent on one syllable. The accented syllable may have high or falling tone, if short, and either of these or rising tone if long. It appears that within a word a syllable preceding the falling tone is high, others low. Accentual patterns are determined by grammatical category. The basic nominal accent pattern is falling accent on the penultimate syllable; this is altered in constructions with suffixes, adjectives, and possessives. In verbal forms accent seems to fall on the final syllable, or on a suffix or clitic. (See p.12, 28.) [JHC]		
035	\$a ECHO VOWEL \$A "In the speech of some informants a tendency has been noted for a semi-mute vowel to occur within the item between consonants otherwise separated by a /glottal stop/. This vowel is usually of the same kind as that preceding the first consonant of the sequence." (p.6)		
035	\$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(:)(C) \$A The simple syllable structure requires analysis of the labialized velars and uvular as units.		
035	\$a TONE \$A domain of tone: mora \$A "Examples of distinctive lexical tone are rare. Distinctive grammatical tone is not only common but extremely important.... In addition...it is clear that a certain amount of 'downdrift' occurs in sentences where the tone-level is not maintained by such features as surprise, emphasis, etc., but this is not as marked as in some of the Bantu languages with which I have had experience.... The tonal contour of a sentence is...made up of the patterns of its components as heard in isolation, though, with increasing speed of utterance, the interval between the high and low tones appears to narrow." (p.1)		

- 035 01 \$A Whiteley uses the terms "imploded" and "implosive," which seem to contrast with "plosive," his term for "stop." It is not clear whether a glottal ingressive mechanism is meant.
- 035 02 \$A In the Alagwa and Burunge dialects /t/s-ejective/ is post-alveolar/palatal. (p.8)
- 035 03 \$A "Ejection is always heard with /t/s-ejective/, but in the case of /t/l-fricative-ejective/ this is much less marked." (p.8)
- 035 04 \$A /pharyngeal-voice/: "The pharyngeal plosive, though analogous to the Arabic 'ain,' is nevertheless further back, being voiced in the region of the epiglottis." (p.7)
- 035 05 \$A /l, r/ are described only as alveolar liquids.
- 035 06 \$A Whiteley describes the labialization of /eng-labialized/ as a "semi-mute" [w]. (p.8)
- 035 07 \$A "The /glottal stop/ varies very widely in intensity, in some contexts constituting little more than the retention by the two symbols of their separate sounds. (p.7)
- 035 08 \$A For /a/ "some degree of centralization has...been noted." (p.5)
- 035 09 \$A "A tendency has been observed for the sound [a] to 'back,' both before and after post-velar consonants." (p.5)
- 035 10 \$A /alpha-unrounded-long/ is fairly far back, especially where preceding or following postvelar consonants." (p.6)
- 035 11 \$A Values inferred from symbol for /o-dot/.
- 035 13 \$A Long vowels show all four possible combinations of two tones (/high/ and /low/). Whiteley's rising tone can be treated as such a sequence, since it only occurs with the long vowels.
- 035 30 \$A "The imploded forms occur rarely, and almost always in the 2nd person shape of the radical." (p.7)
- 035 31 \$A The voiced implosives occur only medially, in the plural.
- 035 32 \$A The labialized velars and uvular are represented as a cluster with /w/ by Whiteley. /w/ only occurs with the velars (and uvular) in initial clusters, and no other initial clusters seem to occur, which seems sufficient basis for analysis of these clusters as unit phonemes. [JHC]
- 035 33 \$A [s] and [s-hacek] are in free variation for some speakers. (p.8)
- 035 34 \$A "There is some evidence to suggest that /s-hacek/ is a borrowing from...Barabaig." (p.8)
- 035 35 \$A /pharyngeal-voice/: "In my earlier work I heard this sound as a vowel prosody..., [between vowels] the pharyngality seemed to operate from the second half of the first vowel to the first half of the second vowel, and this suggested a pharyngeal consonant: ...the consonant seems to 'colour' adjacent vowels.... In some cases the pharyngeal consonant seems to be preceded by a /glottal stop/, and in some verbal radicals a central vowel 'glide' appears to occur between long close back vowels and the pharyngeal consonant." (p.7-8)
- 035 36 \$A /eng/ does not seem to occur initially.
- 035 37 \$A "A tendency has been noted--in some speakers more than others--for a [glottal stop] to precede items--especially nominals--with an initial vowel." (p.7)
- 035 38 \$A /e-long/ occurs "in verbals medially and initially, and in nominals medially and finally." (p.6)
- 035 39 \$A /epsilon/ "occurs only medially and finally." (p.5)
- 035 40 \$A /schwa/ "does not occur finally in nominals nor initially in radicals." (p.7)
- 035 41 \$A /u-long/ occurs "in all positions except initially." (p.6)
- 035 42 \$A /o-long/ occurs "in all positions, but rarely initially." (p.6)
- 035 43 \$A /alpha-unrounded-long/ "occurs in all positions except finally in nominals." (p.6)
- 035 44 \$A "This sound [/o-dot/] has been noted only on one or two occasions, but particularly in the radical" meaning "to milk." (p.7)
- 035 60 \$A /b-implosive/ is voiceless in word-final position. (p.7)
- 035 61 \$A "An aspirated variant of /t/ and--very rarely--/q/ has sometimes been heard." (p.7)

035 62    \$A "A 'dental' variant of /t/ has occasionally been heard." (p.7)